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A NEW UNITED STATES LISTROCHELUS (COLEOPTERA:
SCARABAEIDAE).

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Since the appearance of my recent "Revision of the United States *Listrochelus*,"¹ I have received for study from Dr. Philip Luginbill a New Mexican species that is undescribed.

Phyllophaga (*Listrochelus*) *luginbilli*, new species.

Male.—Oblong-oval, the color rufo-castaneous, with the thorax somewhat more rufous; dorsal surface shining. Clypeus moderately long and reflexed, somewhat arcuate in shape, with the center apex truncate; disc finely and densely punctured. Antenna 9-segmented, unicolorous testaceous-castaneous; club subequal to funicle. Head with a well-indicated transverse carina on the vertex, the surface impunctate posteriorly; front flattened, minutely rugose, with fine punctures separated by about their own diameters. Thorax with a complete basal marginal line; the lateral margins are faintly crenate and ciliate, and are nearly straight before and behind the rounded median dilation; disc glabrous except for a medio-basal patch of erect hairs, the punctures of moderate size and rather closely and regularly distributed. Elytra with sparse, short, and erect hairs; surface ecostate other than for the well-indicated sutural costae; disc somewhat rugosely punctate, the punctures of the same approximate size and distribution as those of the prothorax. Pygidium convex and highly polished; disc with very fine and sparse punctures, each bearing a minute erect hair. Abdomen flattened; the disc highly polished, and the punctures fine and very sparsely placed, each with a short procumbent hair; 5th sternite flat, and with about a dozen scattered, minute tubercles near the middle apex; 6th sternite half as long as the 5th and with sparse, minute tubercles, and minute erect hairs. Front claws short and broad, each with a short, triangular, median tooth, the margin basad of this tooth minutely crenate; claws of mid and hind feet lacking in this specimen. First two segments of hind tarsus unequal in length, and long and narrow. The genitalia are bilaterally symmetrical and of rather simple type for the genus; in enface view (i. e., posterior view) they approach those of *L. texensis* Saylor in form, but each lateral lobe is broader at the middle and the apex of each lobe is more pointed. Length 14.5 mm. Width 6 mm.

¹ Proceeding of the United States National Museum, Vol. 89, #3095, 1940, pp. 59-130.

The unique male Holotype is from "Grant, New Mexico, June 14, 1939, collected at light by E. V. Walter." The type has been deposited in the United States National Museum at the request of Dr. Luginbill, to whom I am indebted for the privilege of studying it.

L. luginbilli will key to the Texan *L. cushmani* Saylor in my revisionary key but differs mainly from that species in the structure of the male genitalia; it may be separated on external characters by the polished, rather than opaque, elytra, and by the much finer and sparser punctation of the head.

A RESTUDY OF PARASIMULIUM FURCATUM MALLOCH (DIPTERA, SIMULIIDAE).

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J. R. Malloch (1914, p. 24) described the genus *Parasimulium*, basing it upon a single specimen collected at Bair's Ranch, Redwood Creek, Humboldt County, Calif., by H. S. Barber. Malloch described the specimen as a female, presumably because of the rather small eyes and broad vertex and frons. Knab (1915, p. 180) considered the specimen to be a male because he found the clasping organs to be plainly visible. Dyar and Shannon (1927, p. 3) redescribed the specimen but did not indicate the sex. Rubzov (1940, pp. 251 and 469) recognized it as a male.

The specimen that caused this difference of opinion was mounted in two parts on a cardboard point. One of the parts was the head, with both antennae, one palpus, and one leg attached. The other was the body, with three legs and one wing. The specimen was mostly yellowish brown, somewhat shiny. Because of its broken condition and because it was impossible to study properly the specimen as it was, the writer removed the fragments from the point, treated all but the wing with potassium hydroxide, and made a slide mount of the wing, terminalia, and rest of the body, under three cover glasses. It then became possible to see the structures, and the accompanying drawings, made by Mrs. Mary F. Benson, artist of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, depict them.

The frons is broad and greatly widened posteriorly, a most unusual condition for the male, although the eyes of the male of *Simulium (Gigantodax) femineum* Edwards are narrowly separated above. The eyes approach each other below the antennae, considerably constricting the face, and the face is somewhat sunken between the eyes. The eye is 0.4 mm. high, with the facets rather large ventrally and gradually decreasing in size dorsally. The palpus and antenna